

AMERICAN ENGINES PASSING THRO' EGYPT

Earl of Cromer Compares Them With Those of British Make.

BUILT QUICKER, COST LESS

Following Peculiar Specifications Takes Longer and Increases Expense for Builders Here—How the Baldwin Works Competes With All the World.

The use of American engines on British railways, especially upon those in Egypt, is discussed in a report by the Earl of Cromer, the British consul general in Cairo, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The report states that American manufacturers are able to furnish engines of their standard types at lower prices and in less time than British manufacturers, but that for special specifications, such as engines upon order, differing in detail from American types, the prices of British manufacturers are slightly below those of the United States, and that tests of American and British engines in actual service have shown that the American engine consumes from 25 to 50 per cent more coal than those manufactured in England.

Two others from American and British manufacturers for specially made engines, according to specifications issued by the Egyptian railway board, are quoted as follows: The British price is \$2,240, and the American price is \$2,500; and in the other case the British price is \$3,250, and the American price is \$3,575. To this, however, Lord Cromer adds:

"On the other hand the American firm (Messrs. Burnham, William & Co., whose works are known as the 'Baldwin' works) offered to supply engines differing in certain particulars from the Egyptian designs and specifications, but which they held to be of equal power and equally suitable to the work which had been performed. Under these conditions, the American prices fell respectively to \$1,850 and \$2,475—that is to say, 19 per cent below the British. The reason for this great fall in price is sufficiently obvious: It is thus explained by Mr. Trevithick. The American firm, he says, 'were able to introduce their stock standard, and to advance work continuously without being hampered by, to them, unknown and unnecessary conditions, an advantage which in my opinion, quite accounts for the difference in cost and time of delivery between the two makes of engines.'

Celerity of Construction.

"It appears, however, that it is not so much in the matter of price as in respect to the period required for the construction that the American manufacturers have had the greatest advantage, not only over British, but over all other competitors. The figures in this connection are indeed, very remarkable. On the two occasions given by Mr. Trevithick, when British and American firms entered into competition, the former offered to complete the orders in forty-eight and ninety weeks, respectively. The American offers, on the other hand, were for delivery in eight and thirty-five weeks. If the Egyptian designs and specifications were followed, or in twelve and thirty weeks if certain changes in the designs were allowed.

"It cannot be doubted that the main reason why so many orders for railway and other plants required in Egypt have recently been given to American is that American firms have been able to execute them with extraordinary rapidity. For reasons to which I have frequently alluded in my annual reports, and on which I need not, therefore, dwell at present, railway development in Egypt did not, for many years, keep pace with the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. The natural result ensued. A moment came when a large quantity of material was required for delivery in a short time, and, inasmuch as American firms were in a far better position than others to comply with the requirements of the government as regards time of delivery, a large portion of the orders naturally went to America."

Immense American Plant.

With reference to this particular question of time Mr. Trevithick forwarded a memorandum to Lord Cromer as follows: "The Baldwin works are at present turning out locomotives at the rate of 1,000 a year, or 28 per cent more than the combined output of the four leading English firms, viz.: Neilson, 300; Dübs, 150; Sharp-Stewart, 140; and Kitson, 130. Their secret of success in rapidly and inexpensively constructing locomotives is the continuous day and night work system of piece work and working to fixed types and templates. It will be readily understood how great an economy can be effected in the construction of machines so complicated as locomotives when, by working day and night, double the amount of work is obtained out of the plant and buildings (capital), when no scheming nor drawings are necessary, and when complete sets of templates and patterns exist. Moreover, under this system they are able to make use of labor-saving machines and tools specially designed for the manufacturing of the various parts forming their standard locomotives, and the employment of which would be inadmissible in English workshops, where only a few engines are constructed to the same type. "Time it is that the Baldwin Works, so long as they have sufficient orders to engage their machinery day and night, and are allowed to construct their own standard types, can so successfully compete with the world in locomotive manufacture."

TWO SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

Both Cases Filed Introduce Biblical Ground as Only Cause.

Two suits for divorce were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District. It is the first time since the code went into effect on January 1 last, making the Biblical ground the only cause for absolute divorce in the District, that more than a single petition has been placed upon record.

Mrs. Florence E. L. Copeland filed suit for divorce against Herbert E. Copeland on the ground of infidelity. They were married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1896. In August, 1901, after a visit to her home, Mrs. Copeland says she returned to Washington, but that her husband refused to live with her. She says that he receives a salary of \$100 per month and she asks the court to compel him to pay her suitable alimony. Mr. George P. Hoover is named as counsel for the petitioner.

Mrs. Sallie A. Rody, through her attorney, William E. Ambrose, also asks for divorce from her husband, Charles A. Rody, on similar grounds.

The Largest Patent Issue.

Frederick I. Allen, Commissioner of Patents, yesterday signed 300 patents for insurance on trousers. This is the largest single issuance in the history of the office.

OBJECT TO A CHANGE.

Commissioners of Pharmacy Ask That Present Board Be Continued in Power.

The District Commissioners yesterday received from Mr. Robert N. Harper, secretary to the commissioners of pharmacy, a report on the proposed consolidation of medical work in the District under one head, the Health Officer. The commissioners of pharmacy say:

"In the absence of any good and sufficient reason, in our judgment, to justify such a transfer, we take the liberty of suggesting that we be permitted to remain under our present head. The board of commissioners of pharmacy has been in existence, by an act of Congress, since 1878, and so far as we can learn, and as our records show, there has never been any friction or misunderstanding between the board and your honorable body during this time. "So far as we are advised, the pharmacy law has been executed to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned, and the safety of the public guarded and protected to the full extent of the law regardless of our serving without pay. We hope you will not sanction any change."

WANTS \$10,000 DAMAGES.

Miss Eunice Briant Claims She Was Injured by a Runaway Team.

Miss Eunice Briant yesterday filed suit against Benjamin F. Nicholas to recover \$10,000, claimed as damages for alleged personal injuries. It is claimed by the plaintiff that on May 1, 1901, while walking across P Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, she was knocked down by a team belonging to the defendant and severely injured about her head, limbs, and body. Mason A. Richardson is named as counsel for the plaintiff.

DISGUSTED WITH GALLOWES.

Schaub Bungle Prejudices Jerseyman Against Instrument.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—As a result of the bungle in the hanging of Schaub in the Essex county jail yesterday morning, a strong sentiment in favor of electricity as a means of capital punishment is apparent throughout the State today. It was said that upon the tribune of the Legislature will be asked to act, and the general impression was that the next time a prisoner was put to death it would be by electricity.

NEWARK COMPANY GETS EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE

The Colombian Government Grants Rights for Asphalt.

Home Land and Mining Company Will Have Privilege for Ten Years—Can Build Wharves and Storehouse.

A dispatch from the United States charge d'affaires at Bogota reports to the Department of State, that Mr. John Bidlake, general manager of the Home Land and Mining Company, of Newark, N. J., has secured from the Colombian government for his company the exclusive right of working asphaltum deposits found in Colombia, and the right to export the product for a period of ten years. The concession also grants the privilege of obtaining private lands containing asphalt, under condemnation proceedings. If necessary, the use of public land, necessary waterway privileges, the right to construct roads and to introduce the necessary machinery, tools and building materials free of duty, and provides that after ten years the improvements shall become the property of the Colombian government.

Deposits Are Large.

The report also states that the asphaltum deposits of Colombia are understood to be large, and embrace varieties known as glass-pitch, gilsonite, and soft and liquid asphaltum.

Mr. Bidlake has also secured a contract from the Colombian government for the navigation of the Cauca and Putumayo Rivers and their tributaries. He is permitted the free introduction of boats and such machinery and implements as he may require. He is to receive 1250 acres of land for each vessel he puts upon the rivers. He has the right to build wharves and necessary buildings on public domain, wherever it may seem advantageous. This contract is to continue in force for a period of ten years. The territory covered by it embraces the larger portion of Southern Colombia. The Cauca country, penetrated by the Cauca River, is a vast rubber forest, and the extraction of rubber is the main object of the enterprise.

You can get rid of wash day.

No doubt we would do the family washing for everybody in the District of Columbia if everybody found out how convenient, economical, and satisfactory our work was.

It's a tiresome nuisance to have added to the heat and discomfort of summer the worry and heat and steam and labor of wash day.

Get rid of wash day by sending your family wash to the Palace Laundry. We do it for FIVE CENTS a pound. Every piece is carefully washed, the starching is done and bed and table linen is ironed—balance returned "Rough Dry."

COLLARS, CUFFS, AND SHIRTS AT REGULAR LAUNDRY RATES.

Palace Laundry, 2121 E Street northwest. J. D. FRAZEE, Prop. Phone Main 707.

ORDER PUBLIC WORK.

Commissioners Authorize a Number of Additional Improvements.

The District Commissioners yesterday authorized the following items of public work through the Engineer Department: That the superstructure of the Woodley Lane Bridge (No. 31) across Rock Creek be painted at an estimated cost of \$500, chargeable to the current appropriation for construction and repair of bridges, 1902.

That sidewalks be laid and curb set on Prout and Carroll Streets, abutting the Benjamin J. Orr School at an estimated cost of \$316, chargeable to current appropriation for sidewalks and curbs around municipal buildings.

That 200 feet of three-inch water main be laid in the east side of Fifth Street northwest, north from K Street, and one fire hydrant erected thereon, at an estimated cost of \$260.

That sewer be constructed in the north side of N Street northwest, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, at an estimated cost of \$330, chargeable to the current appropriation for main and pipe sewers.

MEMORIAL DAY ORDER ISSUED BY GRAND ARMY

Signed by Commander Bing-ham and Adj. B. F. Chase.

Attention Called to Approach of May 30—Veterans, Relatives, and Friends Urged to Decorate Graves.

From the headquarters of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, there has just been issued general order No. 3, calling attention to the approach of Memorial Day, and urging the decorations of the graves of veterans upon that occasion.

The order, which is signed by B. F. Bingham, department commander, and B. F. Chase, assistant department general, is as follows:

"Another Memorial Day, May 30, invites us to participate in loving remembrance of patriotic duty. The memory of fallen heroes calls, with peculiar eloquence, for song and oratory and the recital of deeds of valor, but above all, for the tribute of earth's richest and most fragrant flowers. "Since our last annual meeting a patriotic cycle has elapsed. Within this period many thousands of the brave defenders of the Nation's honor and integrity, during the stirring times of the great rebellion of 1861-65, have been called to the other shore. By loving hands and with proper honors they have been assigned to the final resting place for all mortals. Their conflicts are ended; they have joined the great, silent, and constantly increasing majority 'on fame's eternal camping ground.' "It is fitting and proper that we, the living, should join in paying suitable tribute to the memory of these departed heroes by attending their graves and the graves of those who preceded them in the march to the other shore with garlands of rarest and most beautiful flowers. Let renewed pledges be recorded that their sacrifices shall not have been made in vain.

Remember Unknown Graves.

"But, friends and comrades, let us not confine our tribute to those martyrs whose graves are easily accessible and whose records are indefinitely fixed upon the tablets of marble and granite. Let us recall the equal sacrifices of those whose bones are bleaching beneath the palms and pines and magnolias of the sunny Southland, whose sentinels are the silent stars and whose requiems are sung by the mournful winds of heaven. "Let all the people of the Republic renew the oft-repeated pledge that these sons of the soil shall not have died in vain, but that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

Ten Thousand Dollar Appropriation to Be Asked for G. A. R. Encampment.

The District Commissioners have approved the recommendation of Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, that Congress be asked to make a special appropriation of \$10,000 for the maintenance of public order in the city during the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic next October. This appropriation is in line with others made on special occasions, such as the inauguration ceremonies. It will be placed before the committee of Congress in the form of a joint resolution, and if enacted, will authorize the Commissioners to promulgate special police regulations for the period of the encampment, providing heavy penalties for violation. The Commissioners will also be authorized to commission special policemen for service during the encampment, and to regulate the prices to be charged for public vehicles.

ADAM FOREPAUGH AND HIS ELEPHANT HERD

Great Beasts Obeyed Him Even When a Child.

Curious Incident Which Led Him to Become a Trainer—To Be a Showman His Destiny.

"It is contended by many philosophers that a man will carve out his own destiny despite his environment. No matter what his parents are or where he lives, or what the training of his early youth, he will find his way into the groove into which he was born to fit. This theory is fatalism to a degree, though in this connection it has no bearing upon spiritual or religious matters."

With this somewhat curious introduction, Mr. H. O. Daniels, one of the agents of the Adam Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' shows, yesterday entertained several gentlemen with some strange information regarding elephants and their training. Continuing, Mr. Daniels said:

"I am moved to make these remarks concerning a man's vocation being a matter of his own choice by reason of the wonderful character of the trained elephants with our show. When I speak of them I refer especially to that portion of them known as the Adam Forepaugh dancing elephants. They were trained to do all their wonderful work by Adam Forepaugh, Jr., the only child of the famous showman who organized the show that is a part of our consolidation. These elephants were collected by Mr. Forepaugh one and two at a time. They were selected for uniformity in size and evenness of disposition. An agent in Siam, the home of the Asiatic elephant, was instructed to be on the lookout for specimens of this sort, and when one was found to buy it and ship it to America at once.

Stuart Craven's Famous Work.

"The work of establishing the Forepaugh herd was begun when young Adam was a very little boy. At that time Stuart Craven was the most famous elephant trainer in this country and he had charge of the herd. He trained it to perform the usual elephant stunts, the masterpiece being a pyramid of some seven elephants.

"No one else at that time pretended to know how to handle elephants in the manner he did, and when he was taken seriously ill, one winter, Mr. Forepaugh was in great distress. You must know that there can be no let up in the training of an elephant. He is an animal that is extremely sensitive to cold, and must be warmly housed in the winter. Likewise he has an insatiable appetite, and must be kept busy munching hay when he has nothing else to do. A hungry elephant would not let such a trifle as a bone wall interfere with his getting his dinner. There is no room in a building in which to give him exercise save in the training ring. Besides the elephant is a loquacious animal. He will talk unless he is kept at them all the time. You have seen, therefore, that Craven's illness was a serious matter."

Young Forepaugh's Opportunity.

"From the time he was a little toddler, Adam Forepaugh had always been taken every morning to the elephant stable, in the winter quarters, in Philadelphia. He never seemed to tire of the elephants. He was about ten years old at the time of Craven's illness, and was very much put out because he was kept at home during the illness of the elephants. The winter quarters were some five miles distant from the Forepaugh residence. His father used to tell him that he would not dare let him go to the quarters when Mr. Craven was not there, for he would not stay away from the elephant stable, and it would not be safe for him to go near the big beasts during Craven's absence. "One morning when Adam was called for breakfast he did not respond. It was supposed that he might have slipped out of the house and was playing with some of the neighbors' children, and his father at breakfast without him, and then proceeded to the winter quarters. Going first to the office he looked over his mail, and answered what letters called for replies, and then started on an inspection of the quarters. Judge of his astonishment when he heard a childish voice he knew full well in the elephant stable shouting Craven's orders to the elephants. The old gentleman smiled and stood outside the door listening to young Adam and wondering how in the world he had ever reached the quarters from home that early in the morning. As he stood, he said afterward, he wondered if Adam, when he grew up, would be so fond of the elephants and handle them. The showman was already a rich man and had his different ambitions for his only son.

Great Beasts Obeyed Child.

"Suddenly he was startled by a shriek. It was unmistakably that of an elephant being punished. Knowing Craven was still confined to his bed, he hurriedly opened the door, and, strong man that he was, he nearly fainted at what he saw. There in the training ring he saw the elephants going through their several stunts, and flying around among them with his prod in hand, and using it as occasion demanded, was his little boy. Stunned with surprise and fear, he could not speak for several minutes. Meanwhile he saw the mighty mass of moving monsters obeying, with alacrity, the every order of the tiny boy.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

would not be safe for him to go near the big beasts during Craven's absence. "One morning when Adam was called for breakfast he did not respond. It was supposed that he might have slipped out of the house and was playing with some of the neighbors' children, and his father at breakfast without him, and then proceeded to the winter quarters. Going first to the office he looked over his mail, and answered what letters called for replies, and then started on an inspection of the quarters. Judge of his astonishment when he heard a childish voice he knew full well in the elephant stable shouting Craven's orders to the elephants. The old gentleman smiled and stood outside the door listening to young Adam and wondering how in the world he had ever reached the quarters from home that early in the morning. As he stood, he said afterward, he wondered if Adam, when he grew up, would be so fond of the elephants and handle them. The showman was already a rich man and had his different ambitions for his only son.

Great Beasts Obeyed Child.

"Suddenly he was startled by a shriek. It was unmistakably that of an elephant being punished. Knowing Craven was still confined to his bed, he hurriedly opened the door, and, strong man that he was, he nearly fainted at what he saw. There in the training ring he saw the elephants going through their several stunts, and flying around among them with his prod in hand, and using it as occasion demanded, was his little boy. Stunned with surprise and fear, he could not speak for several minutes. Meanwhile he saw the mighty mass of moving monsters obeying, with alacrity, the every order of the tiny boy.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

Denied Use of Mails.

Attorney General Questions Operations of Equitable Tontine Savings Company.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department:

"The operations of the Equitable Tontine Savings Company, of Omaha, Neb., as shown by the reports of a special agent and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, appeared to be of such a fraudulent nature that the department has deemed it necessary to temporarily withhold from delivery all mail addressed to the company and to its officers and agents throughout the country, pending a final hearing in the case to determine whether or not the mail of said company, its officers, and agents, should be permanently withheld from delivery by the issuance of fraud orders."

Its agents number from forty to fifty.

LANSBURGH & BRO. Greater Bargains OF EXCELLING INTEREST.

A Noteworthy Wrapper Special.

A stylish Wrapper, made of excellent quality lawn, in choice patterns of black and white stripes, also figures. Full front with deep sailor collar, daintily trimmed with white embroidery. The new shaped sleeve with cuff, extra width skirt, finished with deep full flounce. Sizes 34 to 46. Regular price, \$1.75. Special Price..... **\$1.48**

Chinese and Japanese Matting.

The best that the Orient produces. No jointed or auction goods—but first qualities always.

THESE PRICES FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Jointless China Matting, 25c quality 17c yard
Jointless China Matting, 30c quality 23c yard
Jointless China Matting, 35c quality 27c yard
Japanese Cotton Warp Matting, 35c quality, 25c yard

Good Hos'ery Specially Priced.

Infants' Fine Lace Lisle Half Socks, in pink, blue, and black, with double heel and toe; warranted fast color; 25c value. Special..... **15c**
Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose with high spliced heel and double toe; Hermsdorf dye. Never sold for less than 25c. One day, pair..... **15c**
Ladies' Fine All-over Lace Lisle Hose, with double heel and toe; warranted fast black; 35c value. One day..... **19c**

Peerless Domestic Values.

1 case yard-wide "Silver Spring" Bleached Muslin, good weight and soft finish; price 6c. Special..... **8 1/2c**
1 case 45 inches wide "Androscegonia" Unbleached Muslin; price 12 1/2c. Special..... **11c**

More Mark-downs in TAILOR CLOTHS.

Navy Blue and Black Vellon Cloth, 56 inches wide, for \$1.00 value. Special..... **82c**
56 inches wide; a good firm cloth; no lining required; good navy blue and black; actual value \$1; for Monday's selling only. Special at 98c per yard. Bring samples for comparison. Thibets, Cheviots, Viennas, Venetians, &c. These goods are all 56 inches wide, all wool, and the best of this season's styles, consisting of solid colors and black, gray, brown, and blue mixtures; none sold under \$1.25 per yard and most of them sold up to \$1.50 for Monday's selling. Special, at per yard..... **98c**

Dainty New Laces.

6 1/2 and 7 1/2 Cream Point de Paris All-over Lace, for 48c yokes and waists. Special yd..... **48c**
Black Silk Festoons, in all the newest effects, ranging from 2 inches to 3 1/2 inches wide; regular value, 35c and 40c. Special, per yard..... **25c**
The latest novelties in Veiling, including black and gray and black in Tuxedo and Brussels Net. 18c Nottingham Gallons, in Cream and Arabian. Special, yd..... **10c**
25c and 30c Narrow Val. Lace, 12 yards in piece—piece..... **20c**

LANSBURGH & BRO.

420 to 426 Seventh Street. 417 to 425 Eighth Street.

COLD STORAGE

—for Furs, Rugs and Winter Garments—which is the only safeguard against the ravages of moths—is furnished the people by this company, at LOWEST RATES.

Vaults for Silverware.

Our new Fireproof Storage Building is provided with burglar-proof vaults for the safekeeping of Silverware and other valuables—at minimum cost.

Merchants' Transfer & Storage Co., 920 922 E St. Phone 659.

AIN'T I CUTE?

AM THE No. 0 Folding Pocket KODAK, The newest member of the world-renowned F. P. K. Family. My price is \$6.00. 20 Per Cent Discount \$1.20. NET \$4.80 and films are 25c. Come and see me at the Photographic Stock House of W. SILAS SHEETZ, 435 11th Street N.W., Bet. Pa. Ave. and F St.

KNABE PIANOS.

Bargains in new and used instruments of various makes. Sole agents for the Aeolian and Pianola. PIANOS RENTED. Wm. Knabe & Co. 1209 Penna. Ave.

\$5.00 PAINLESS EXTRACTION

Free When Teeth are Ordered. Teeth Without Pains. OPEN SUNDAYS. Gold Crowns, \$6. White Crowns, \$4. Gold Fillings, \$1.50 up. Silver Fillings, 50c up.

DR. PATTON'S Painless Dental Parlor,

910 F. N. W., Second Floor.

The Cecilian

THE PERFECT PIANO PLAYER. STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS.

Drop's Music House

825 Pa. Ave.

U. S. LONG DISTANCE U. S. AUTOMOBILE CO.

Manufacturers of AUTOMOBILES and STANDARD MARINE ENGINES

DIRECTORS: LEWIS NIXON, President. FREDERICK M. LANE, Vice-President, and Sec. GEO. R. MARTIN, Treasurer. JOHN C. FREMONT, CHAS. H. HART, CHAS. W. CHILDS, DIRECTOR.

</